

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will continue cold and rainy, with westerly fresh winds, gusting at times, and snow in hilly areas. In Aqaba, it will be cloudy to partly cloudy, with a chance of rain. Winds will be northerly fresh and seas rough.

| | Overnight | Daytime |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Amman | 2 | 8 |
| Aqaba | 8 | 17 |
| Deserts | 8 | 14 |
| Jordan Valley | 10 | 15 |

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 12, Aqaba 21, Sunset Thursday: 4:31 p.m. Sunrise Friday: 6:27 a.m. Sunset Friday: 4:31 p.m. Sunrise Saturday: 6:28 a.m.

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AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY DECEMBER 11-12, 1980 — SAFAR 4-5, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Speech to Indian Parliament lands off the Gulf' plan proposed by Brezhnev

DELHI, Dec. 10 (Agencies) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev today proposed a "lands off the Gulf" pact to the

United States and other countries under which all outside military bases in the area would be banned.

Soviet president, speaking before the Indian Parliament, said he was putting forward a five-point "doctrine of security" under which the Soviet Union would pledge not to interfere in the Gulf and the Persian Gulf area.

The pact would also ban the use of nuclear weapons in the area, and involve pledges by the Soviet Union not to interfere in the Gulf and the Persian Gulf area. Brezhnev said that the pact would also ban the use of nuclear weapons in the area, and involve pledges by the Soviet Union not to interfere in the Gulf and the Persian Gulf area.

yet strong enough (and) find themselves between the grindstones of imperialist policies."

"Who stands to profit from this war?" asked Mr. Brezhnev in his 30-minute address. "Certainly neither Iraq nor Iran. What they will get are merely a devastated economy and great losses in human lives."

However, the Soviet leader declared that "it is clear though, already at this stage, that someone has benefited from this war."

"Before the eyes of the whole world, outside military penetration into the Near and Middle East is increasing," he said without naming any countries.

"To the delight of the enemies of the Arab peoples, the unity of the Arab World is being undermined."

"We condemn any attempts to encourage the prolonging of the conflict and to add fuel, by any means whatsoever, to the flames of war," he said.

In a clear reference to the United States, he said, "Powers situated at a distance of many thousands of kilometres from this area have concentrated here a

military armada and are vigorously building up armaments, widening the network of their military bases, exerting pressure on and threatening the small countries which refuse to trail in their wake."

Attempts to justify these actions by a "Soviet threat" to the Gulf oil were a pure invention: "The USSR has no intention of encroaching upon Middle East oil or its transportation route."

He said the Soviet Union was not indifferent to what was happening in a region so close to its borders, and wanted a normal, calm situation there.

"In contrast to the imperialist doctrine of aggression and *Diktat* with regard to the Gulf countries we propose a doctrine of peace and security," he said.

Mr. Brezhnev said his offer, which was "not mere words," was being made to the United States, other western powers, China, Japan and all states that displayed interest.

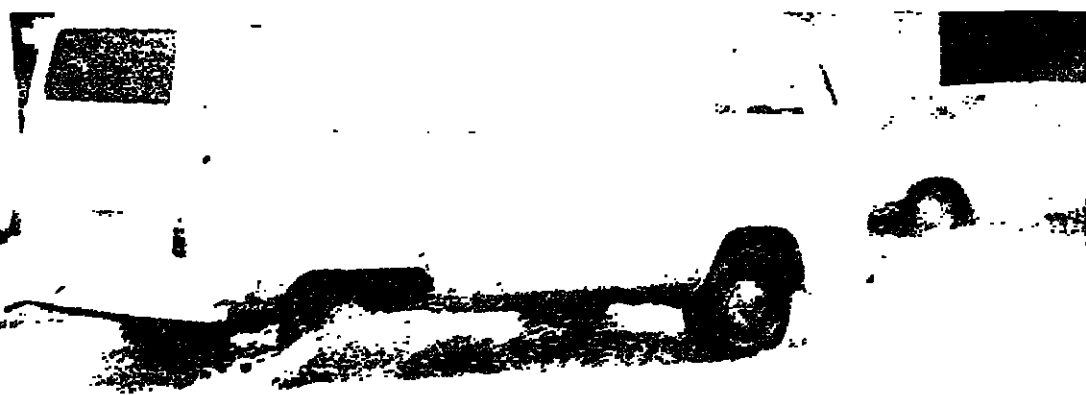
He said the states in the area would naturally be parties to such an accord, which would correspond to their vital interests and serve as a reliable guarantee of their sovereign rights and security.

The Soviet leader's suggestion that all states promise not to interfere with normal trade exchanges and use of the sea lanes was clearly designed to allay western worries about a possible Soviet threat to its Gulf oil lifelines.

But it also appeared to rule out any kind of maritime blockade of the kind which the United States considered imposing against Iran at one stage of the conflict over the American hostages.

The idea of a "Gulf security pact" has not been proposed before by Moscow though the idea was floated early this year in a commentary carried by the official Soviet TASS news agency.

Mr. Brezhnev's proposal for guarantees against foreign bases, use of force and nuclear weapons in the Gulf area did not make clear the fate of existing bases or define the exact area to be involved.



If you thought the pleasant, sunny weather of the past few days was going to last...forget it. Wednesday brought a cold, driving, day-long rain that soaked through your shoes, crept down your coat collar and turned Amman's streets into shin-deep lakes. Stormy and more photos on page 2. (Staff photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

U.N. expected to vote today on dropping Resolution 242

By Tara Bradford
Special to the Jordan Times

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 10 — The General Assembly is to vote tomorrow on a measure renouncing Security Council

Resolution 242 as an adequate basis for a Middle East peace settlement.

The U.N. proposals, sponsored by 20 nations, also criticise Israel for its flouting of previous U.N. directives with regard to the occupied territories and endorses the rights of the Palestinians.

But it is the rejection of Resolution 242 that delayed the voting to tomorrow, after the representative of Malta suggested adding language to the draft resolution to reinforce the U.N.'s support for the rights of the Palestinians.

Resolution 242, passed in 1967, was the cornerstone of several previous Middle East peace proposals and still holds an important place in U.S. diplomacy. However, it was specifically discarded by the 11th Arab League summit conference in Amman last month.

The resolution calls for Israeli withdrawal from occupied lands and recognises the right of states in the region to secure borders. But it makes no mention of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, statehood and return to their homeland, and treats the issue of the Palestinians primarily as a refugee problem.

A rising chorus of demands for Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and compliance with U.N. directives arose yesterday during a General Assembly debate on "The situation in the Middle East."

Speakers from the socialist bloc and the Third World generally took a more vigorous stance yesterday in support of Palestinian rights, while spokesmen from Western European countries also

maintained that safeguards for all states in the area of conflict, including Israel, were essential to a lasting peace.

SOVIET Ambassador Oleg Troyanovsky blamed problems in the Middle East "first and foremost" on the expansionist policies of the "ruling circles of Israel." Mr. Troyanovsky said these ruling circles were supported by the United States, which "long ago" chose Israel to implement its policies in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union favours a settlement of problems in the Middle East based on General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, he said. "Efforts by the Soviet Union to achieve peace in the area are part of our general foreign policy in pursuance of the goals of détente, peace and international cooperation," he added.

Mr. Troyanovsky said in order to achieve peace, the Soviet government was convinced all parties must be involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The Russian ambassador also advocated the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem.

He referred to the Camp David accords as "anti-Arab" and "anti-Palestinian."

Mr. Masahiro Nishibori of JAPAN said peace in the Middle East should be achieved through implementation of U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 and through the recognition of and respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of self-determination under the U.N. Charter.

(Continued on page 3)

Jordan begins troop pull back from the border

AMMAN, Dec. 10 (JT/Agencies) — Jordanian forces today started withdrawing from the border with Syria, reliable sources said here today.

The sources also said Jordanian defence formations facing Syrian troop concentrations in the north-eastern part of the country will "gradually be reduced."

The withdrawal followed the "actual and conditional" pullout by Syrian forces from the other side of the border as a result of Saudi Arabian mediation between the two countries.

Syria withdrew more troops from its border with Jordan today, but warned that its armed forces were still in a high state of alert.

A government spokesman in Damascus said last night that more than half of the Syrian troops concentrated on the Jordanian border had withdrawn and that the remainder would leave by next four days.

Informed sources said that the period of tension was over in the eyes of Syrian leaders.

Syrian officials said the withdrawal was continuing today, and informed sources in Amman confirmed that a large number of Syrian troops and tanks had been seen heading north away from the border area. Syria had massed more than 1,000 tanks and about 50,000 troops along the border.

Syria accused Jordan yesterday of reviving tension on their common border as President Hafez Al Assad chaired an emergency meeting of the ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party's leaders to discuss the latest developments.

The two Arab neighbours have just gone through a period of border troop movements, coinciding with an Arab League summit conference in Amman last month that was boycotted by President Assad.

Saudi Arabia's mediation eased the crisis last week but His Majesty King Hussein told a press conference Monday that he would not pull back his troops until the last Syrian soldier had withdrawn to his normal position.

The monarch said that Syria had openly threatened to invade Jordan last month.

State-run Damascus Radio said in a commentary today that Jordan insisted on creating tension and inciting war with Syria.

It said Syria was determined to confront "plotters" in the Arab World, and added: "King Hussein, more than anybody, is aware of this position. He also knows that Syria's arm is long and able to strike at conspirators with force."

The King reinforced pessimism about his future relations with President Assad when he told reporters this week: "The glass is cracked and I don't know how it can ever be restored."

Arab diplomats here said the Syrian withdrawal had removed the immediate threat of war, but that the political conflict between the two countries was unlikely to be resolved soon.

Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Tlass addressing troops at an undisclosed location yesterday, cautioned that "Syria is now stronger than ever and the Syrian armed forces will remain in the highest state of combat readiness to face all eventualities."

The Syrian government newspaper *Tishrin* said today that Syria "is always ready to teach the traitors and deviators from the Arab line a lesson."

Amnesty International takes Israelis to task

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Dec. 10 — The Israeli authorities continue to ill-treat security suspects and have refused a request from Amnesty International for an independent public enquiry.

Amnesty, the London-based international human rights organisation, also criticises Israel's continuing practice of detention without trial and the arrest of prisoners of conscience.

In its 1980 annual report, published today, Amnesty says, it has worked on behalf of 31 prisoners in Israel and the occupied territories during the year. Thirty of these have now been released.

Amnesty is also concerned about sentences passed on draft resisters from the Druze population who, unlike Israeli Arabs, are obliged to perform army service. Israeli Jews who refuse to serve in the occupied territories have also been sentenced.

The report states: "One of the latter, Danny Amir, was given three consecutive 35-day prison terms and was released in March 1980 only when he agreed to serve wherever he was posted. He was then assigned to duty in the occupied territories."

A new law on administrative detention was passed by the Knesset (parliament), in March 1979, introducing a series of judicial and ministerial controls.

But, the report states, despite these measures "Amnesty Inter-

national is still concerned that the principle of detention without charge or trial is maintained, and that new detention orders may be issued for the same individual, thus allowing the periods of administrative detention to be extended."

Prison conditions in Israel are reported to be worse than those anywhere in the western world. And Amnesty has received evidence of ill-treatment including enforced standing, remaining in uncomfortable positions for long periods and deprivation of sleep. (See story on page 4)



Bahrain's reaction: We can do it alone

RAIN, Dec. 10 (Agencies) — Bahrain is not interested in proposals for an international pact on the security of the Gulf, national Minister Tariq Abdul Rahman Al Moayed said today. Al Moayed told Reuters: "We are not interested in any plan for the Gulf. We alone are responsible for our security."

We feel the powers that are friendly to this — particularly the West that have vital trade ties with the Gulf — would keep the Gulf outside this war of words," he added. The Gulf states had sufficient defences without internal interference.

Official in the United Arab Emirates, reached by telephone, Any move aimed at keeping foreign military bases out of the region will immediately be accorded due consideration."

added: "If Brezhnev really meant that communist and western deployment be ended in the Arabian Gulf region, then the reserves high praise for this."

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Greek patriarch of Jerusalem dies

SPECIAL TO THE JORDAN TIMES

UNITED JERUSALEM, Dec. 10 (AP) — Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church of Jerusalem, one of the most important figures in his city, died of a heart attack early today. He was 90.

The Holy Synod of the Jerusalem Diocese, which for Israel and Jordan, immediately chose Germanos, the metropolitan of Petra, as his successor.

Germanos, 77, was the patriarchal residence overlooking the Old City.

The patriarch had been ailing for a number of years and seldom appeared in public.

Benedictos Papadopoulos was brought to Palestine as a teen-ager by an uncle, a Greek Orthodox bishop and joined the Confraternity of the Holy Sepulchre in 1922.

He took the unusual step of leaving his religious studies to study law in Athens. For many years he served as the legal adviser to the patriarchate until he became the archbishop of Tiberias in 1951. He was elected patriarch in 1957.

Benedictos was to be buried on the Mount of Olives Sunday near the patriarchal residence overlooking the Old City.

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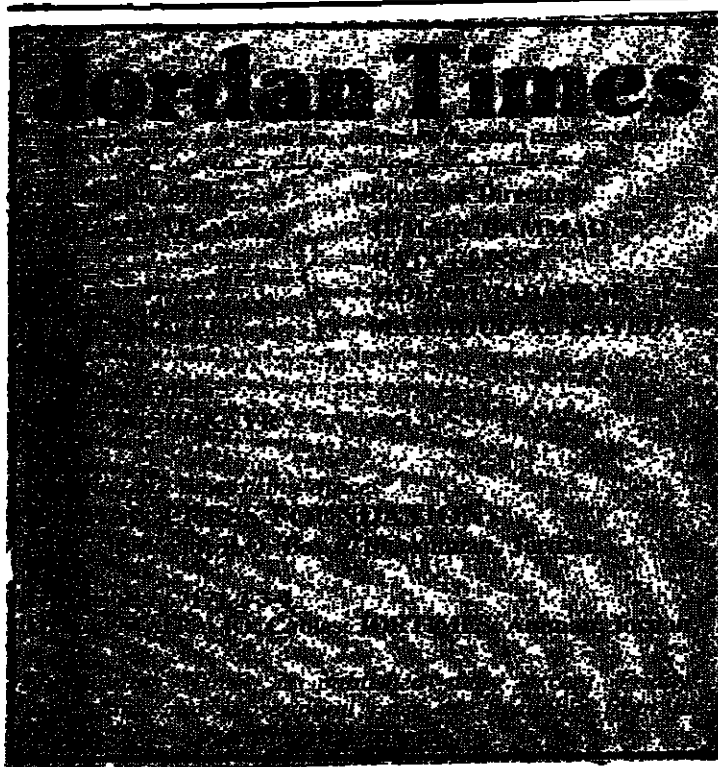
Text of General Assembly's Palestine resolution

SPECIAL TO THE JORDAN TIMES

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 10 — The following is the text of a draft resolution to be voted on tomorrow by the General Assembly after its 33rd session on the Middle East problem.

The resolution is sponsored by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Cyprus, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lao, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 33rd Session, 11th Meeting, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 24



A sea change?

ON THE face of it, one must react with cautious approval to the proposal by the Soviet leader, Mr. Brezhnev, for an agreement among all the world's major powers to keep "hands off the Gulf."

It is an extraordinary move for the Soviet Union to offer to assume the role of guarantor of a "doctrine of peace and security" for the Gulf. This concept, as outlined by Mr. Brezhnev in a speech to the Indian parliament, contrasts rather sharply with the "Carter doctrine" devised by the outgoing U.S. president, which says that the U.S. would not hesitate to intervene militarily if the West's supply of oil from the Gulf were threatened.

One does not have to live on the Gulf itself to be strongly in favour, as Jordan decidedly is, of a "hands-off" policy by all outside powers. Indeed, the question of Gulf security extends to guarantees that the sovereign rights of individual Gulf countries will be safeguarded against attempted encroachment from any quarter, even from other Gulf powers. This is demonstrated clearly by Iraq's determined effort, which Jordan supports as strongly and completely as ever, to regain its usurped sovereign rights from Iranian encroachment.

At the same time, Iraq some time ago proposed a pan-Arab doctrine of non-intervention for the entire Middle East area, including the Gulf; this involves putting to work the indigenous strength of the countries in this region to defend and promote their own interests without interference from outside -- and Iraq, once again, with Jordan at its side, is already putting this principle into practice.

It is just as important to try and discern the Soviet attitude in this respect as it is to take into consideration the American, or the Chinese, or the European or whatever attitude. We wonder, therefore, how Mr. Brezhnev's proposal can be reconciled with the Soviet stand regarding Syria, with whom it signed a friendship treaty at the very time when Syria was preparing to mass its forces for a threatened attack on Jordan, and when Syria was already deeply involved in helping Iran in its campaign against Arab interests and rights in the Gulf.

The Soviet Union has professed neutrality in the Gulf conflict. Yet it has hinted that it was Iraq which "launched the offensive". More to the point, Soviet officials have not tried to hide their enthusiasm for the "opportunities" presented to them by the inchoate political situation in Iran -- whether because they see this as effectively blocking any reassertion of American influence there, or simply because the Soviet leaders would not mind seeing Iran restored to the Russian sphere of influence. Either way, there is obviously superpower competition going on in the Gulf and the entire region, and it takes "two to tango."

We would hope that Mr. Brezhnev's proposed doctrine indicates both a true change in the Soviet attitude and a true chance for a real policy of neutrality and non-intervention to take hold in this volatile region.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: With the thoughts and conscience of a true leader and inspired by national dignity and pan-Arab responsibility, His Majesty King Hussein addressed the men of the Armed Forces General Command Tuesday.

King Hussein's speech was a supreme reply to the allegations and distortions made against our country recently. It was a clear warning to all those with working consciences and those who sense their national responsibility that the plot is intended to strike at the Jordanian army to make our nation lose its shield, so that they could deviate from our nation's cause and look to an alternate Palestinian homeland, our cause will remain the cause of Jerusalem and the usurped Palestinian lands, where the Palestinian people should exercise their full rights.

Needless to say, the disclosure of this serious motive of deviation is the logical explanation for the illogical events which our country has seen since the Amman summit.

Jordan is anxious to prevent any deviation from the cause, and will never be an alternate homeland for the Palestinians. It will remain the shield protecting the rights of the Palestinian people, and shouldering pan-Arab responsibilities.

Thus, King Hussein stressed that domestic and pan-Arab duties are inseparable. To defend Jordan is to defend the Arab Nation and cause. The need for steadfastness here is as real as it is in the occupied territories. There is no room for deviation from the cause toward the so-called alternate homeland for the Palestinians.

The Syrian forces, which King Hussein described as "fraternal," undoubtedly realise this fact. They realise too that their cause is in Jerusalem and the occupied territories, and that the positions they should take up should be those where they confront the Zionist menace threatening our nation.

AL DUSTOUR: It seems from recent events that the Syrian regime is not short on false justifications to continue to escalate the crisis with Jordan. This regime has become expert in trouble-making and poisoning Arab relations. The imagination of the Syrian media is fertile without limits. They can invent a reason for every evil action.

When there were signs that Syrian troops were beginning to withdraw from our northern border, we hoped that the Syrian rulers were returning to their senses and stopping their campaigns of slander and deceit against this country. However, it seems that these rulers have not yet fulfilled our hopes for reason, wisdom and fairness.

The whole world heard King Hussein analysing the current situation in a spirit of responsibility, reason and logic, staying aloof from allegations and recklessness. The whole world also heard the pledge made by Damascus to withdraw its forces, until President Hafez Al Assad gave an interview to the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Rai Al Am* speaking in a tone of arrogance and threatening that the Syrian army was capable of storming Jordan in a few minutes.

Jordan never expected President Assad to involve himself in the insolence of the Syrian information media and become one of their misleading voices.

Will it be another wet, windy winter?

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Dec. 10 — Winter hit Jordan in full force today with a sudden onslaught of wind, rain and hail.

The deep depression affecting the region has brought 55 millimetres of rain to Ajloun, 41 to Irbid, 27 to Amman and Baqoura, eight to Dier Alla, three to Shobak and two mm to H-S, Maan and other southern areas received light rain.

The deputy director of the Meteorology Department, Mr. Ratiq Jamil Shaker, told the Jordan Times he predicted more rain tonight and tomorrow. He said temperatures were expected to drop appreciably and cause snow to fall in the mountainous regions. The effect of the deep depression will taper off by Friday, but it

would continue to be cold and cloudy, he said. The accumulated precipitation for the Amman area so far this season (36.5 mm) "has brought us very close to the annual average of 47 mm," Mr. Shaker said.

The same applies in other parts of the country: Ajloun has had 85 mm of rain, only seven mm less than the average annual precipitation; while Irbid has received 74 mm of the 86 that will bring it to the annual average, Mr. Shaker added.

Minister of Agriculture Marwan Doudin said he hoped that today's rains "will herald a good agricultural season. Even though the rains have been late this year, it is not too late for a good season."

Meanwhile, sources at the Civil Defence Department and the Public Security Directorate said that there had been no casualties as a result of the rainstorm. Public Security sources said, however, that the rains have closed a number of streets in Amman and swept rocks and pebbles along to the downtown area. The Civil Defence Department also reported that some dams in the Ashrafiya, Hashemi, Ras Al Ain, Al Nasr and Jabal Amman districts have been swept away, resulting in flooding of neighbouring low-lying houses.

Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni tonight appealed to citizens to "take precautions that will protect their houses and property against any dangers resulting from continued rainfall."

He told the Jordan Times the municipality is working "with all its energy" to control the situation, which he described as "extremely encouraging."

Mr. Ajlouni said "the first rain is practical test for the (roads) situation in Amman, and should pinpoint weak points, which will be handled immediately."



Staircase cascade in Jabal Luweibdeh

Queen tours rehabilitation centres

AMMAN, Dec. 10 (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor today made a tour of three rehabilitation centres for mentally retarded children in Jordan.

The Queen's first call was at the Jabal Luweibdeh centre, where she met with its director, Dr. Abdullah Al Khatib, who briefed her on the development of the centre and its activities and services. He said the retarded children are being offered special education and handicraft training so as to help them become useful members of society.

Queen Noor's second stop was at Wadi Seer, where she was briefed on the programmes and services offered by the centre there to 50 children aged between six and 10. All the children there are boarders who are provided with free clothing, accommodation and meals.

The Queen later visited a third



Her Majesty Queen Noor during her visit Wednesday to the Jabal Luweibdeh rehabilitation centre.

centre, at Baqa'a refugee camp, which offers special education to some 40 retarded children aged between six and 12. The children there are not boarders, but receive a free midday meal and free transport.

The Queen expressed her admiration at the manner in which

these centres are run, and voiced appreciation for their humanitarian contribution to Jordanian society.

The three centres are all run by the Mental Health Association, which was founded in 1970 to provide special care to retarded children.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Jordan National Gallery, presents an exhibition of paintings by Kosovar Contemporary Artists (from Yugoslavia), at the National Gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh.

The Artists' Association presents an exhibition of paintings by Adnan Yahia, at the association's exhibition hall in Jabal Luweibdeh, across the street from the French Cultural Centre.

Mr. Ma'an Abu Nowar, the minister of culture and youth, inaugurates a documentary exhibition on Friday, at the Aquaba Hotel lobby. The show is part of the celebration of National Archives Week.

Musical Play

Jordan Television sponsors the musical play "Al Shakh's" (the person), to be performed by the brothers Rahabani, at the Palace of Culture in Sports City, at 8 p.m. Thursday and Friday. Tickets are available at the door, at selected supermarkets and several other places. Proceeds will go to the soldiers' family care society.

Puppet Show

The Elementary Student Council presents a Christmas puppet show and holiday sale, at the American Community School on Friday. Showtimes are 9:30 a.m., 10:15 a.m. and 11 a.m., and admission costs 300 fils.

Children's film

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents "Robin Hood", a film for children, Thursday, at 4 p.m.

Book display

Yarmouk University presents a Spanish book display at the university library. Books on display include a selection of works on Andalusian history, translations and modern Spanish literature.

Guitar Recital

The British Council presents a guitar recital by Julian Byzantine, Thursday, at 8 p.m. Tickets, at 500 fils each, are available from the British Council.

Field trip

The Friends of Archaeology will be taking a field trip to Madaba on Friday. Meet at 8:30 a.m. at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre (across from Amman Grand Hotel). Dr. Robert Gordon and anthropologists Stan La Bianca and Scott Rolston of ACOR will lead the tour.

Christmas Bazaar

The British Ladies of Amman are putting on a Christmas Bazaar on Saturday, from 3:30 - 6 p.m., at the British Embassy Club. There will be many stalls, with handicrafts, home produce, plants, toys, clothes and books, bottle tombola, a bran tub for children and kiddies' games. All proceeds are to go to local charities (the Home of Peace, the San Francisco Sisters and the Marka mother and child clinic).

Social Security plan for 1981

AMMAN, Dec. 10 (JT) — The Social Security Corporation's board directors today endorsed a plan for 1981, under which nearly 90,000 employees of the private and public sectors will be eligible for social security.

It is expected that before the end of 1981 government employees not included in the grade classification system, labourers and other employees of business concerns employing 20 or more

workers will be covered by the Social Security system, according to the corporation's director general, Mr. Farhi Ubeid.

The implementation of the plan inaugurates the third phase of the programme which started in 1978, when the Social Security law was enacted and later endorsed by the National Consultative Council. The first phase was put into effect on Jan. 1, 1980 and the second in May.

Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Dec. 10 (Petra) — Visiting Soviet First Deputy Minister of Higher Education Fedor Chytkalo and his accompanying delegation yesterday visited the comprehensive school for girls in Amman, where they were briefed on the school programmes and activities by board members. Accompanying the team on the visit was the under-secretary of the Ministry of Education, Mr. Thihni Rafat.

TOKYO, Dec. 10 (Petra) — The president of the University of Jordan, Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali, has been appointed president of the Tokyo-based United Nations University for a two-year term starting in 1981. The U.N. University board, of which Dr. Majali is a member, consists of senior educationalists and professors picked up from different nations. Dr. Majali will be the first Arab personality to the presidency.

IRBID, Dec. 10 (Petra) — Ways of launching technical and scientific cooperation between Yarmouk University and the Leningrad technological university were explored at a meeting yesterday between a visiting delegation from the Leningrad institute and Dr. Adnan Badran, president of Yarmouk university. According to Dr. Badran, the two universities will next week sign an agreement on bilateral cooperation, concentrating mainly on engineering and technology.

IRBID, Dec. 10 (Petra) — The president of Yarmouk University, Dr. Adnan Badran, opened at the university library yesterday an exhibition of Spanish books. On display for eight days are work of literature, history and poetry as well as some on Spanish traditions and customs. Attending the opening ceremony was the Spanish ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Don Luis de Pedrosa; the director of the Spanish cultural centre and heads of university departments.

AMMAN, Dec. 10 (Petra) — A six-week course on industrial statistics and energy will open here on Saturday. The Statistics Department's director general Dr. Burhan Shraydeh, said the course aims at improving skills of Arab statisticians working in industry and on energy-related projects. Twenty-three participants in the course will hear lectures given by a selected group of Arab and regional experts in statistics. Thirteen participants come from Iraq, Syria, Oman, North Yemen, Libya, Algeria, Palestine and Sudan and the rest from Jordan, but all the participants have had long experience in statistical work. Dr. Shraydeh said. The course is organised by the Department of Statistics in cooperation with the Baghdad-based Arab Institute for Statistical Training and Research.

AMMAN, Dec. 10 (Petra) — The mufti of Romania, Sheikh Ya'qoub Mohammad, and his delegation left Amman yesterday for Baghdad after a week-long visit to Jordan. During his stay here the mufti met with Jordanian officials and Muslim scholars, and toured a number of educational and Muslim institutions in the country.



It's not often that one has to wade home from school



A road is a river (Photos by Yousef Al 'Allan)

UNRWA changes distribution policy

for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has announced.

When rations were extended to these children in 1979, those under eight years of age were excluded because they could attend hot-meal centres. Now that the upper age limit for children at these centres has been reduced from eight years to six, the age at which hardship case children can begin to receive extra rations in the three fields concerned has also been reduced to six.

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Ibrahim meets PLO political officer

Dec. 10 (JT) — Minister of Territories Affairs Ibrahim received in his office yesterday the director of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO's) Department, Mr. Abdul Yahia.

The newspaper said they discussed views on means of aid to the people in the Arab territories, and on between Jordan and the

per quoted Mr. Yahia as saying the Jordanian-Syrian recent developments in the area will not affect the work of the Joint Committee for Supporting the People in the Arab Territories. The point of discussion at the meeting was the date of the next of the joint committee. Mr. Yahia later left Amman en route to the PLO leadership in the Jordanian government, the paper said.



Playreaders put on a royal show

By Fawzia Mai
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Dec. 10 — To be entertained by kings and queens is a unique experience that should not be missed, especially when the entertainment comes in the form of an attractive mixture of period readings and musical performances assembled under the title of "The Hollow Crown", which was performed by a handful of expatriates at the British Council on Monday and Tuesday.

Introduced by the Shakespearean soliloquy known as "The Hollow Crown", this collection of sometimes hilarious, sometimes sorrowful—but always fascinating—chronicles, letters, poems, and ballads by or about the kings and queens of England, was put by six British residents of Amman.

Adrian Sindall, counsellor at the British Embassy, star play-

reader in Amman and producer of the evening's fare, dominated the scene with his most dramatic stature and silver mane that enhanced his highly expressive reading and countenance.

In a tone that varied from Queen Victoria's 19-year-old precocious solemnity in her description of her coronation, the 15-year-old Jane Austen's mischievous verve in "A Partial, Prejudiced and Ignorant Historian", ACS teacher Jill Goddard almost literally lived her parts in a most entertaining manner.

Marie Philip harvested much applause for her rendering of Queen Eleanor's confession of her adulterous and murderous doings to two monks who turned out to be none other than her husband, King Henry II, and her lover, Earl Marshal, in disguise.

Jack Rigg, a teacher at the British Council, with a face that conveniently reddened on demand, made a hit with his proposal (as Henry VIII) to Anna Boleyn in language bordering on vulgarity.

Martin Everitt, agricultural marketing adviser, displayed much versatility in changing from a love-consumed Edward III to an implacable John Bradshaw, president of the court at Charles I's trial.

Among the poems written by crowned heads, the prize for ridiculousness should not doubt go to Henry VIII's "As the Holly Groweth Green", was read most entertainingly by British archaeologist Michael MacDonald.

On the other hand, the prize for courage should go to the singers, who overlooked any inadequacies in their vocal tone and technique to help out with the performance. Certainly "The Hollow Crown" would have lost much of its spice without the interspersed period songs, such as "World's Bliss", sung by John Chapman, assistant representative of the British Council; Richard I's ballade writ-

ten during his captivity in Durens Castle, sung by Lee James Irwin, trainee officer at the American Centre; The King's Hunt (a trio); Charles II's "Here's a Health unto His Majesty" and "Oh Death, Rock Her asleep", written by Ann Boleyn's brother and sung by Julie Easton, wife of the British first secretary.

Instrumental performances also contributed to the entertainment. A giggle by Henry Purcell as played by Lee James Irwin on his recorder; George Frederick Handel's "Gavotte" by John Chapman on his cello, and guitar accompaniment was provided for some of the songs by Peter Skelton, also assistant representative at the British Council. Aruni Arunze, a Sri Lankan music teacher working in Amman, apart from sounding the initial notes for the singers, revealed herself as an outstanding pianist with most exquisitely defined expressivity in her rendition of Beethoven's variations on "God Save the King", and her accompaniment to other numbers.

Despite occasional omission of items on the programme, and occasional inadequacies in the singing, such interesting productions should be attempted more often, since they are undoubtedly very enjoyable and instructive experiences for both performers and audience.

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U.N. may drop Resolution 242

(Continued from page 1)

achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the role of Israeli troops from the territories, including Gaza, was essential. He said the policy "totally biased" against Israel.

Mr. Meguid said there could be no settlement of Middle East until the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including their natural sacred right to self-determination, were recognized. He said there could be no peace until the Israeli troops were withdrawn from the territories, including Gaza.

Mr. Meguid said the General Assembly told the General Assembly that Israel continues to ignore the rights of the Palestinian people, especially their right to self-determination and to an independent state; recognition of the PLO as their sole legitimate representative; the non-annexation

of Jerusalem; and respect for the sovereignty of Lebanon and non-interference in its internal affairs. Mr. Paul John Firmino Lusaka of ZAMBIA said the PLO must be involved in any peace negotiations. He condemned Israel's raids on Lebanon, its annexation of Jerusalem and its policies and practices in the occupied territories, particularly its banishment of Arab Mayors Fakh Qawasmeh of Hebron and Mohammad Milhem of Halhoul.

Representing ROMANIA, Mr. Teodor Marnescu urged Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, including Jerusalem, and the recognition of Palestinian rights to an independent state. Ambassador Saleh Omar Al Ali of IRAQ said Israel was "abnormal in its thinking and in its international relations." He said United Nations' resolutions on Palestine had not been ambiguous, nor were they inherently impossible to implement. He stressed the need for implementation of "practical steps" to force Israel to respect the international will. Mr. Ali said the credibility of the United Nations had to be reinforced.

Mr. Thomas Klestil, representing AUSTRIA, said any attempt to find a solution to the Middle East problems must address two basic issues: safeguarding the security of Israel in a peaceful environment and fulfilling the need for national identification of the Palestinian people.

"The Palestinian people do not need and should not be forced to accept others to speak on their behalf," he said. The Austrian government has officially recognized the PLO the representative of the Palestinian people.

He said a comprehensive settlement could best be achieved by negotiations among all parties, including direct talks between Israel and the PLO.

Speaking on behalf of TUNISIA, Mr. Taieb Sahbani took up a report from Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on developments in the Middle East. A General Assembly resolution approved a year ago called on the secretary general to report periodically on developments in the area.

Mr. Sahbani said that the secretary general's report contained only "quarter" of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations in settling the Middle East problem. "Nevertheless," he continued, "nothing recommended by the General Assembly and the Security Council has been implemented. On the contrary, the party concerned has only reacted to those decisions as if they were dead letters, pursuing a fait accompli policy."

Mr. Sahbani said Israel wanted to preserve its policies of occupation, oppression and hegemony, of the Palestinians and of Lebanon. He said the two parties to the conflict could coexist in the future, as Palestine's lands were large enough to accommodate them. Mr. Sahbani suggested that the resolution adopted in the emergency special session in July (calling for the foundation of a Palestinian state) had to be the basis of any future solution.

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Amnesty International condemns Israeli practices

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the full text of the chapter on "Israel and the Occupied Territories," from the 1980 annual report of Amnesty International, the London-based international human rights watchdog body. The report, which covers the period from May 1979 through April 1980, was published on Dec. 10.

THE concerns of Amnesty International in Israel and the Occupied Territories were the arrest and conviction of prisoners of conscience, the use of administrative measures to physically restrict individuals without due process of law, including detaining them without trial; the lack of effective safeguards to ensure that the basic rights of those in custody are protected, which increases the likelihood of ill-treatment.

In June 1979 Amnesty International sent a mission to discuss these concerns with the Israeli authorities. A memorandum from this mission focusing on the lack of administrative and legal safeguards applied to security suspects (individuals detained on suspicion of threatening the security of the state) was submitted to the authorities in October 1979 and a reply from the attorney-general on behalf of the government was received in January 1980.

During the year Amnesty International worked on behalf of a total of 51 individual prisoners and learned of the release of 30. Out of the total, 27 had been tried and convicted of security offences; seven were adopted as prisoners of conscience and 20 were investigation cases. Security offences cover a wide range of acts, such as membership of a hostile or illegal organisation (Defence Emergency Regulations of 1945 (DER), Article 85), incitement and hostile propaganda (Security Order 101, 1968) and training in weapons (DER, Article 63 and Security Order 284, 1967) which might, in instances where violence was used, cause the case to fall outside the statutory concerns of Amnesty International.

However, in a number of cases, and particularly in those involving the charge of membership of a hostile or illegal organisation, this legislation has been interpreted

very broadly by military courts so that individuals have been sentenced to prison terms for acts which are expressions of political belief and do not involve the use of violence.

Amnesty International is concerned also about sentences passed on individuals who refuse service in the Israeli Defence Forces. Among them are draft resisters from the Druse population who, unlike Israeli Arabs, are obliged to perform army service, and Israeli Jews who have refused tours of duty in the Occupied Territories. One of the latter, Danny Amir, was given three consecutive 35-day prison terms and was released in March 1980 only when he agreed to serve wherever he was posted. He was then assigned to duty in the Occupied Territories.

Amnesty International continued to be concerned about the use of administrative orders which, without due process of law, allow the military authorities in the Occupied Territories to restrict movement and to imprison individuals. For the first time since 1976, the Military Government in the Occupied Territories employed DER, Article 112 and expelled a resident of the Occupied Territories to Lebanon in May 1979. The expelled student, Riyad Abu Awad, was alleged to have been involved with six Israeli Arab students in producing a document which supported the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the sole

representative of the Palestinian people. The six Israeli Arab students had been placed under house arrest for three months in early 1979 by virtue of an administrative order.

In November 1979 Amnesty International members interceded on behalf of the Arab Mayor of Nablus, who had been detained until an administrative expulsion order (DER, Article 112) could be put into effect. The order had reportedly been issued as a result

of statements made by Mr. Shuk'a to explain Palestinian violence against the Israeli occupation. On Dec. 5 the military government rescinded the deportation order and Mr. Shuk'a returned to his post as mayor.

Amnesty International continued to be concerned about the ways in which the system of military justice applied in the Occupied Territories deviates

from fair trial practices. In particular, there are no rights of judicial appeal for those tried before the military tribunals in the Occupied Territories, although a military appeals court exists for residents of East Jerusalem and Israel proper.

A committee under the direction of a justice of the supreme court, Meir Shamgar, was set up in May 1977 to examine the system of military justice operating in the Occupied Territories. Although the committee's final report, which contained a series of recommendations involving basic changes in the structure and organisation of the military justice system, was completed in May 1978, two years later the government had not yet acted upon it. In April 1979 the Israeli Cabinet reversed previous government policy by authorising the attorney-general to ask the courts for a death sentence for acts of inhuman cruelty. However, during the year no death sentences were passed.

There were a number of news reports of police brutality, and prison conditions remain sufficiently serious to have caused the authorities themselves to express public concern. In addition, allegations of ill-treatment of security suspects in custody in the Occupied Territories continued to reach Amnesty International, both through published press reports and the testimony of former prisoners.

A justice of the supreme court, Haim Cohn, in an opinion acquitting a murder suspect because the confessions had been extracted under duress, warned that police violence upon suspects was becoming an increasingly serious problem (reported in *Jerusalem Post* June 26, 1979). In a report issued in February 1980 by a committee set up by the ministries of justice, the interior and the police to examine the problem of police violence, it was stated that "the use of violence has become habitual", and that many more complaints of such violence would

have been made if complainants did not have to submit them to the police themselves and if they had more confidence that complaints would be investigated fairly (*Jerusalem Post* Feb. 5, 1980).

Prison conditions were the cause of several protests by prisoners during the year, including one supported by a public sit-in at the offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Jerusalem in October 1979. In a public statement in March 1980, a prison services commissioner, Haim Levy, charged that "prisoners in Israel are kept in conditions worse than those of any where in the western world", that prisons were seriously overcrowded and that hundreds of prisoners were forced to sleep on the floor (*Jerusalem Post* March 15, 1980).

Among reports of ill-treatment appearing in the press were those concerning the case of a released former Amnesty International adopted prisoner of conscience, Ismail Ajweh. After an investigation carried out by the attorney-general's office into charges of ill-treatment, the interrogating officer was tried by a disciplinary court, reprimanded and transferred. The attorney-general, while admitting that Ajweh had been slapped and struck on the hands and face, stated that "there are no grounds for saying that the conditions and manner of his interrogation caused injury or any significant aggravation to the state of his health."

Nader Fayz Al Atoun, on whose behalf Amnesty International appeared in January 1979, expressing serious concern about his health, was released in February 1980 from the psychiatric ward in Ramle jail, suffering from serious mental instability and the loss of some of his physical faculties. He is now under care in a mental hospital. The Israeli authorities have denied that his present state was caused by ill-treatment in custody.

Testimony reaching Amnesty International supports the view that the dominant forms of ill-treatment are most painful techniques of physical restriction, particularly enforced standing and remaining in uncomfortable positions for long periods, and deprivation of sleep.

In its meeting with the authorities in June 1979 and in its memorandum submitted to the government in October 1979, Amnesty International focused on safeguards, both administrative and legal, applying to security suspects in custody in the Occupied Territories and found them to be inadequate. The memorandum examined in some detail procedures leading to prolonged incommunicado detention, including restrictions on a prisoner's access to lawyer, family, and to medical care. It also examined the legal safeguards available under the system of military justice in the Occupied Territories. In sum, Amnesty International concluded that "procedures are so deficient as they now stand that they do not provide adequate minimum protection for arrested persons. The enhances the possibility that the basic rights of prisoners may be routinely violated."

Among its specific conclusions, Amnesty International stated its view that:

"(1) there is sufficient prima facie evidence of ill-treatment of security suspects... to warrant the establishment of public inquiry... (2) the present administrative procedures do not enable the Israeli authorities to bring forward conclusive evidence to refute allegations of ill-treatment... (3) the lack of such conclusive evidence is directly related to the extended period of incommunicado detention... (4) certain legal provisions and practices enhance the possibility of ill-treatment... these include: restrictions on the role of defence counsel in preparing the defence... the frequent reliance in security cases on uncorroborated confessions as the effective basis for

conviction... the lack of opportunities for appeal... (5) the investigating committee... treatment... is not a public and

Amnesty International has more recommendations... a public and... of inquiry... to investigate... of ill-treatment... the legal procedures... relevant to the... of security suspects... Amnesty International... recommended also... the establishment... such an inquiry... (should) be taken... security suspects... to rogation are... possible ill-treatment... to this end should include... family, lawyer, and... medical doctor... and at regular... intervals thereafter."

The reply of the general, on behalf of the authorities, rejected Amnesty International's conclusions and recommended that "the minister and other officials on the administration of Israel and the admission conduct an ongoing treatment of security and there is thus no committee of inquiry needed."

In its response to a general, Amnesty International stated that "the attention in his reply, has not... Amnesty International... neither provide... section for suspects... enable a factual... allegations of ill-treatment... Amnesty International... calls upon the Israeli... once again to act post... recommendations in memorandum."

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For all the above positions, salary is negotiable and a B.Sc. degree is a plus. Career opportunities are also available. Interviews will be held at Jerusalem Advertising Agency (next to Commodore Hotel) on the following dates:

Dec. 14 from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Dec. 15 from 8:30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JORDAN TIMES Middle East Monitor

Nigeria warns Libya against escalating civil war in Chad

LAGOS: Nigeria, Black Africa's richest country, has warned Libya against its continued military presence in neighbouring Chad and escalating the nine-month civil war there at a time when a peaceful solution could be found.

President Shugu Shagari told visiting Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Triki on Tuesday that Libya's unilateral action could draw foreign powers into the conflict, an official communiqué released here said.

The president said that Nigeria did not want such a situation close to its borders, adding that the solution to the Chadian crisis could be found through "special" means and not by increasing the Libyan military presence.

Mr. Triki, according to the communiqué, said he had come here to find a solution to the problem and discuss different ways in which he could cooperate with Nigeria.

Mortar fire could once again be heard early Wednesday but the rate of fire was well down on that of previous days, when as many as ten explosions a minute could be heard, the observers added.



Mr. Hissene Habre

The first news broadcast of the day from a radio station controlled by Mr. Habre however spoke of violent clashes in the north and the northeast of the capital.

The forces of President Ouéddei, who has been fighting Mr. Habre for control of the capital since March, to stay continued a major drive that it launched against Mr. Habre's positions late on Sunday.

Mr. Ouéddei's forces, according to eyewitnesses in Kousséri watching the conflict on the opposite bank of the river Chari, were supported by armoured vehicles, helicopters and artillery fire.

There was however no independent confirmation of reports from Mr. Habre's side that Libyan troops and tanks were fighting alongside the president's forces, (agencies)

Schmidt to visit Morocco



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt

BONN: West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will visit Morocco next month to King Hassan on the 3 and Arab questions, sources said Wednesday.

The chancellor will return on Jan. 6 for a holiday in the islands, the sources said. Moroccan sources they expected the status of Jerusalem to subjects discussed talks.

King Hassan, who Islamic Conference committee, was due to visit this week with including the president and Bangladesh to 42-nation organisation occupied Jerusalem. The delegation's tour, which was to be in Paris and London, postponed indefinitely, (Sul, (R))

Moroccan women protest

RABAT: About 50 wives and other relatives of political prisoners in Morocco occupied the ground floor of the United Nations building in Rabat Wednesday and said they would stage a 24-hour hunger strike there to back demands for the release of the prisoners.

The women squatted in silence on the floor. There were no incidents. Police were not called in and a spokesman for the U.N. bureau here said the Moroccan authorities would not be asked to intervene.

A spokesman for the demonstrators said there were still about 150 political prisoners serving prison terms after being convicted of threatening state security.

The hunger strike was timed to coincide with the anniversary of the declaration of human rights. The demonstrators handed in a petition addressed to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim calling for a general amnesty for political prisoners in Morocco. (R)

South Africa give Israel \$200m in easy credit

OCCUPIED Jerusalem: South Africa has agreed in principle to an Israeli request for \$200 million in easy credit to buy food and goods from the republic over the next three years, a government spokesman said Wednesday.

The request was made during talks between South African Finance Minister Owen Horwood and Israeli cabinet ministers on Tuesday.

Israel's exports to South Africa for the first nine months of 1980 were \$59 million, and imported goods worth \$110 million. The two countries had agreed to set up a committee to try to close what Israel called the large trade gap.

An Israeli treasury spokesman said Israel's main purchases from South Africa were meat, tobacco, asbestos, hides, food and paper

while it exported agricultural products, textiles, fashions and chemicals.

Israel has never officially confirmed foreign press reports that it exports military equipment to South Africa, including missile boats, communications systems and sub-machine guns.

South Africa had also agreed in principle to sell Israel coal on easy credit from 1983 when a coal-fired power station being built along the Mediterranean coast would come into use, the spokesman said.

Israel also wants to expand its fishing rights off the South African coast, and to establish a research and development fund for agriculture, science and medicine in Israel mainly with South African finance.

Eritrea group: Moscow key role in Ethiopian offer

CAIRO: An Eritrean Liberation Movement spokesman said Wednesday that the Soviet Union was playing a key role in a new Ethiopian offensive against secessionist guerrillas in the Red Sea province of Eritrea.

Tania Nur, spokesman for the Eritrean Liberation Front People's Liberation Forces (ELF-PLF), said Ethiopian forces had been lured by flat-topping Soviet vessels and crews to launch an attack from the sea in the

northern part of the p. He told a news out ELF-PLF's Cairo office towns were under command and the garrison controlled the road to the

ELF-PLF support ment last week by Eritrea's leading movements that Eritrean had launched land attacks this month to the province and end war there.

Mr. Nur said Soviet ment extended beyond Ethiopian forces. Cuban military advisers part and were artillery bombardment (R)

Veil concerned about Golan annexation

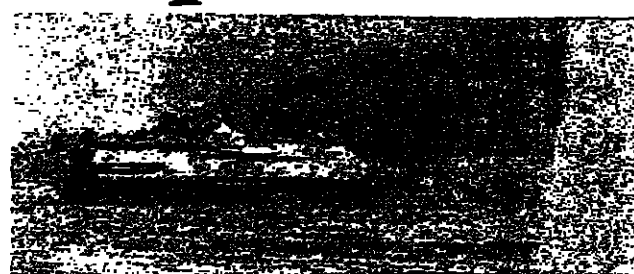
TEL AVIV: Mrs. Simone Veil, president of the European Parliament, today expressed concern about moves by the ruling Likud coalition to pass a law annexing the occupied Golan Heights, captured from Syria in 1967.

Mrs. Veil, who has been leading an 11-member European parliamentary delegation visiting Israel, told reporters that she could seriously damage Israel's relations with Europe. Speaking before her departure, Mrs. Veil said she understood that many members of the Israeli Knesset could not oppose the annexation last August of occupied which she said harmed Israel's image. But they hoped this be repeated on the Golan Heights, she added.

During her stay here, Mrs. Veil said the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) could not be a partner in Middle East talks as long as it did not recognise Israel. (R)

The arms trade

Sales boom in West Germany and so do the questions



Iraqi tanks roll during the invasion of Iran's Fuzestan province. Are the tracks they run on made in Germany?

By Leonhard Spielhofer

Profits for the Western arms industry in the wake of the Iran-Iraq conflict are likely to be huge. Major suppliers in the West are Britain and France; and in the East the Soviet Union. The Federal Republic of Germany also produces more arms than it needs. Most of its buyers are NATO countries, but more from Third World nations outside conflict areas.

Companies involving West German companies have brought into the international arms trade. It is a trade which carries an element of the mysterious and which is unlikely to completely emerge from its shroud.

The case involved the Bielefeld mechanical engineering firm Gillemer, who caused a stir when press reported that it had shipped machinery to the Soviet Union that could be used to make military equipment.

Only a short while earlier, in 1973, Dusseldorf, itself a firm company in the military hardware sector, had come under alleged unauthorised arms exports to conflict areas.

The public is unaware that tanks in the Iran-Iraq war run on tracks made in Germany, and few know that some of the Iranian shells shelling Iraqi positions are probably German made.

Nor do many people know that the German G3 rifle is being used in the internal conflict in Uganda. Argentinian warships built in West Germany patrol the border with Chile around Cape Horn.

German arms technology has an excellent reputation abroad. According to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Germany exported military hardware to at least two dozen Third World countries between 1973 and 1977, among them South Korea, North Korea, Angola, Zaïre, Thailand and Pakistan.

But it was not until the mid-1970s that German arms exports for the first time outstripped imports.

In 1977, this country exported DM 1.5 billion worth of military hardware and imported about DM 250 million worth. Exports have doubled since the

1960s and little by little Germany's arms industry — in keeping with a worldwide trend — became a growth business.

A 1979 Bonn white paper says that this country cannot forgo an arms industry of its own because its obligations within the Alliance call for it.

Where exports are concerned, the paper says, Bonn is guided by its own security interests and the aims of its foreign policy.

The formula applies to the entire arms trade of the country. As a result, the arms industry operates under virtual state control and has little leeway.

According to the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) some 200,000 Germans earn their living in the arms industry — about the same as in the steel industry.

Figures released by Hamburg University's Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy show that sales rose from DM 1.4 billion in 1972 to DM 17 billion in 1976 and DM 21 billion in 1978.

But DIW considers these figures too high, arriving at a gross product (the value of all goods and services including ancillary products in that sector) of DM 28 billion in 1976. This would be about 1.3 per cent of the total product of the German economy.

In purely economic terms, the arms industry suffers from one basic weakness: its production capacity is fully used only at the

time new weapons systems are introduced. This naturally affects costs since the staff cannot be laid off — especially in research and development departments — when the influx of order is slow.

Though the high costs primarily affect the company concerned, ultimately the state as the main buyer has to foot the bill because the price is accordingly higher.

Bonn is in virtual control of orders and sales, though it has a vested interest in preserving existing production capacities.

Foreign governments try to benefit from this situation by placing orders when capacities are idle.

Still, the export of military equipment (not only tanks and guns but also aircraft, ships, lorries, construction work, licences and training staff) is a negligible economic item. It amounts to no more than 0.6 per cent of overall exports — a very modest figure compared with the Soviet Union's 1.2 and the United States' 5.1 per cent.

In fact, the proportion of arms within Germany's overall exports is less than half of Great Britain's 1.2 per cent and France's 1.6 per cent.

According to a study by Dr. Eckehard Ehrenberg of Bonn University, West Germany's arms exports between 1967 and 1977 amounted to \$3.3 billion.

Heavy weapons for the Third World accounted for \$580 mil-

lion. More than half of this trade fell in the last three years of the review period.

According to Dr. Ehrenberg, the structure of goods supplied is changing. More and more aircraft now go to developing countries. This applies particularly to joint Western European makes.

The production under licence in Argentina of the German TAM tank is a departure from Bonn's previous strict refusal to authorise the export of assault tanks.

Previously Germany had exported primarily ships, surplus aircraft, remote controlled missiles and infantry weapons. Exports also included plans for the production of weapons under licence.

While the pure arms trade has been severely curtailed by a 1975 amendment of the arms control law, production abroad under licence seems to be increasing.

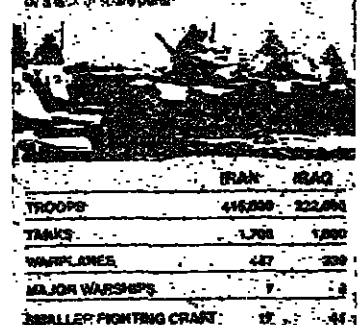
But arms exports cannot be entirely separated from civilian exports because many countries now insist on dealing along the lines of: if you supply me with arms I'll buy other goods as well. France uses such deals particularly often. That country is the world's third largest arms exporter after the USSR and the USA.

Bonn's attitude regarding arms exports has not always been consistent. Dr. Ehrenberg: "The arms control law and foreign trade legislation provide ample scope for subjecting such exports to political guidelines."

These guidelines are still largely based on the "political principles" of June 16, 1971.

Dr. Ehrenberg's study concludes that the present licensing practice is "extremely contradictory" and "barely credible" when viewed in the light of the guidelines and the principle that

The Military Balance
The diagram shows a direct military balance over the last decade. The West is in a fighting position, the Soviet Union is in a defensive position, and the Third World is in a defensive position. The balance is based on the number of troops, tanks, warplanes, and major warships.



Military spending and arms exports

in million dollars

| | Military spending 1977 | Arms exports 1977 | Increase in military spending 1968-77 | Increase in arms exports 1968-77 |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| USA | 101,000 | 6,900 | - 27 | 50 |
| USSR | 140,000 | 5,200 | 31 | 91 |
| Fed. Rep. of Germany | 16,300 | 800 | 27 | 370 |
| France | 14,800 | 1,300 | 21 | 320 |
| Britain | 11,400 | 825 | 5.9 | 200 |
| Japan | 5,700 | 20 | 97 | 19 |
| Italy | 4,850 | 320 | 10 | 530 |
| Czechoslovakia | 3,760 | 470 | 3 | 240 |
| Holland | 3,450 | 40 | 31 | 140 |
| Israel | 2,930 | 40 | 130 | 140 |
| Belgium | 2,290 | 120 | 45 | 610 |
| Sweden | 2,500 | 50 | 10 | 490 |
| Hungary | 1,770 | 40 | 21 | 190 |
| Brazil | 1,620 | 500 | 20 | ... |
| Switzerland | 1,350 | 190 | 12 | 1,000 |

no weapons must be shipped to conflict areas.

The study points out that arms went to Egypt, Syria and Iran although these areas had clearly been declared conflict areas.

A comparison between the official attitudes of Bonn and Britain demonstrates the difference in the standpoints and the extent to which commercial considerations enter the picture.

It transpires that the arms trade is a tightrope act between war and peace and that that branch of business cannot be measured by economic criteria.

According to Bonn, the export of large quantities of military hardware increases the danger of war. Moreover, it ties up money which the Third World countries need for development.

But London's attitude is quite different. As a white paper released this year shows: "The government welcomes the export of military equipment because this is compatible with the interests of the United Kingdom. These exports help maintain a viable defence industry and a sound technological basis."

The British government also holds that Third World countries must be at liberty to buy arms. It does not wish to deny them a right which "we ourselves take for granted."



From Frankfurter Rundschau

Soviet guns are used in Iraq, but the Germans are now exporting arms to Uganda, Argentina and Chile.

Who received arms from the Fed. Rep. of Germany 1973 to 1977

| Nato and countries of similar status | %age |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| Developing countries | 30 |
| of which | 70 |
| Middle East ¹ | 46 |
| Africa ² | 27 |
| Latin America ³ | 21 |
| East Asia | 5 |
| South Asia | 1 |

1. Mainly Iran, Egypt
2. Mainly Libya, Algeria
3. Mainly Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia

Source: Rüstungs-Export-Studio Ekkehardt Ehrenberg 1980.

Germany's 10 largest arms manufacturers Figures for 1977

1. AEG: Arms sales DM 1.4bn, share of overall sales 10%; 2. Siemens (DM 1.3bn, 5%); 3. MBB (DM 1.08bn, 60%); 4. VFW-Fokker (DM 1.02bn, 60%); 5. Krauss-Maffei (DM 705m, 70%); 6. MTU (DM 550m, 52%); 7. Rheinmetall (DM 500m, 70%); 8. Diehl (DM 430m, 35%); 9. Dornier (DM 370m, 51%); 10. Thyssen Industrie (DM 330m, 8%).

Source: Hamburg University Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy (some figures are estimates).

Egyptian mummies row

By Alexander D. Higgins

CAIRO, Egypt — President Anwar Sadat's proposal to remove Egypt's 27 royal mummies from public display and rebury them has set a shockwave through the ranks of Egyptologists.

They now are looking for a way to comply with Mr. Sadat's suggestion without losing access to the mummies for scientific study.

"Any decent human being would agree that the mummies should be treated with dignity," one archaeologist, who asked not to be quoted by name, said. "But I'm worried about it that this might mean the end of scientific research."

Mr. Sadat first voiced his concern for treating the remains of the ancient kings of Egypt "with all respect" a year ago at the unveiling of the mummy of pharaoh Ramses II after it had received chemical radiation treatment in order to kill fungus.

But at a nationally televised cultural gathering in October, Mr. Sadat took the scientific community by surprise with a statement that was even stronger. "I cannot accept exposing the remains of Egypt's pharaohs in exhibitions for people to view," he said. "This is against our religious concept. And when I say that, I mean the commandments of the three religions — Islam, Christianity and Judaism."

"It's a decision that doesn't help science, but we have to do our work without annoying or bothering our hosts, the citizens of the country," said Ms. Guillemette Andreu, a researcher at the French Archaeological Institute

here.

After a weekend meeting in the Egyptian Museum, which houses the 27 mummies of ancient kings and queens, Egyptian archaeologists said they were considering three approaches: mass burial in a collective grave, return to the original tombs or barring access to all but scientists in the museum's mummy room.

"It's a wholly internal affair," said Ms. Andreu. "They didn't ask for any advice from foreign experts."

One archaeologist, who asked not to be identified, said putting the mummies back in their original tombs would be, in most cases, completely impractical because of the expense of restoring ruined structures.

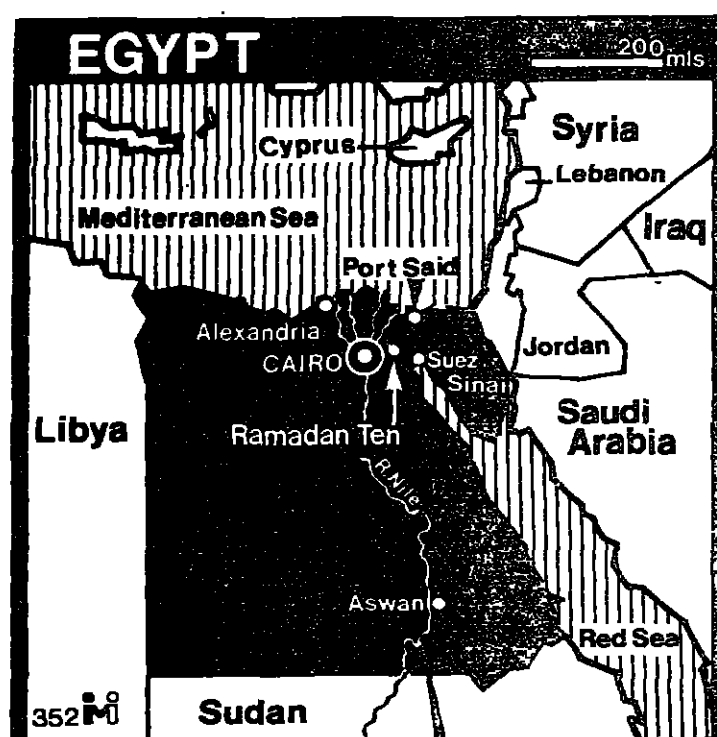
Putting them in a common grave has precedent because they were all found in two common tombs where they had been reburied 3,000 years ago after thieves had disturbed them in their original tombs.

Most scientists said they favour either leaving them in the museum with restricted access or moving them to a new building especially constructed to hold them — possibly in the Valley of the Kings at Luxor where they were first buried.

The mummy room at the Egyptian Museum is now closed, although it has been a popular tourist attraction for more than 20 years.

Mr. Mohammad Mohsen, the chief curator of the museum, said he didn't know how many people toured the mummy room before it was closed. But other museum sources said 500 to 1,000 people a day paid the extra Egyptian pound (\$1.43) to walk through the mummy room, bringing in about 360,000 pounds (\$500,000) a year.

The mummies, the oldest of which is about 3,600 years old, were found 98 years ago. Except for brief exhibitions, they did not go on full public display until



1951. However, the chief value in having the public able to see the mummies is that "it brings home that these monuments like the pyramids have real people behind them," said an archaeologist.

For scientists, the mummies have meant much more. They have been able to gain a more accurate picture of history by working out family relationships and analysing details.

"The mummies tell us what the population was like and help us to rest things like theories a dynastic race coming in from outside Egypt to rule," said Mr. James Allen, director of the American Research Centre in Egypt.

"We can find out how long they lived, what they ate, what diseases they had," said Mr. Allen. Studying the diseases they had then can "give us some additional information in our fight against cancer and other diseases today," Mr. Allen added.

Mummification, which at first was reserved for royalty, became so popular that by the time of Jesus an estimated 500 million

mummified corpses were buried in Egypt.

In the 1800s travellers returning from the Middle East would bring back a bottle of water from the Dead Sea, a rock from the Mount of Olives and a mummy from Egypt," said Mr. Allen.

But the royal mummies have stayed in Egypt and all known ones are in the museum, except for the remains of the young King Tutankhamen, which are in the original tomb.

Egyptian mummification involves removing vital organs and drying the body.

Dr. Labib Habashi, a prominent Egyptologist and retired curator of the museum, said he would like to see a way for the mummies to be displayed in a dignified way. "When you go to Upper Egypt and the guide takes you into the tomb of King Tut, the guide asks you to remove your hat in respect for the king," said Dr. Habashi. "That is respectful. It is dignified."

ASSOCIATED PRESS



President Sadat

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| U.S. dollar | 308.50/310.50 | French franc | 67.10/67.50 |
| U.K. sterling | 720.20/724.50 | Dutch guilder | 143.10/144.00 |
| West German mark | 155.20/156.20 | Swedish crown | 69.90/70.30 |
| Swiss franc | 171.40/172.40 | Belgium franc | 96.60/97.30 |
| Italian lire | 32.70/32.90 | Japanese yen | 148.10/149.50 |
| (for every 100) | | (for every 100) | |

British textile output slumps

LONDON, Dec. 10 (Agencies) — Output from Britain's cotton textile industry in October slumped to its lowest for that month since records began in the 1930's as the recession deepened and employment extended its year-long decline, trade statistics revealed today.

Production of single yarn, made up of cotton, man-made and allied fibres, while showing a 30 per cent improvement over the holiday-affected month of September on a weekly average output of 2,026,000 kilos, against 1,543,000 kilos, was nevertheless over 40 per cent less than a year ago (3,548,000 kilos). The number at work throughout the industry in the last normal week of the month amounted to 13,630, or over 30 per cent less than last year (20,530).

Mill consumption averaged 1,925,000 kilos, compared with 1,506,000 kilos in September and 3,519,000 kilos in October 1979. Net sales were down to 1,983,000 kilos, against 2,045,000 and 4,050,000 kilos respectively. Stocks of yarn at the end of October were 13,432,000 kilos, or 8 per cent less than in September (14,699,000 kilos).

Saudi Arabia completes takeover of Aramco

RIYADH, Dec. 10 (AP) — The official Saudi news agency reported today that Saudi Arabia has acquired full ownership of the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco). Industry sources said the change will not affect the kingdom's basic policies.

The agency quoted the head of the state-owned petrochemicals company as saying in an interview with the newspaper *Al-Jazira* that Aramco's four American parent companies, Exxon, Texaco, Social and Mobil — were fully compensated for their 40 per cent share. He did not say how much was paid to complete the takeover. But he added that a national petroleum company would soon replace Aramco.

Oil industry sources contacted by the Associated Press from Beirut said Saudi Arabia started paying off the companies some time ago, and the new agreement would not affect the kingdom's basic policies.

"The status quo continues," said one source. Aramco has been retained to operate the kingdom's oil industry with decisions subject to approval of the Saudi government.

Aramco will become a service company, offering its expertise and technical know-how in exploration and gas gathering as well as related industries, the report said.

Prime rate hits 20%

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (Agencies) — Major U.S. banks today raised their prime interest rates to 20 per cent, equalling the record set in April, because of a concerted effort to squeeze in the money markets and by the Federal Reserve (central bank).

Today's increase, led by Chase Manhattan, was the 41st this year and means prime rates, at which banks lend to their best corporate customers, have gone up by 4.5 percentage points since November.

The banks said the latest increase was caused by the higher charges they have to pay to borrow on the money markets. Skyrocketing interest rates have raised fears that the sluggish recovery from the U.S. recession earlier this year will be brought to a halt, and that a new recession will begin.

"I would have to think the high levels of interest rates are certainly going to be sufficient to throw the economy back into a recession in the first half of the new year," said Mr. Donald Maude, an economist with Merrill Lynch and company, the largest U.S. stockbrokerage firm. He said the prime rate could go to 22 per cent before interest rates being falling.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 10 (R) — Shares prices closed mixed with a firmer bias in quiet trading while government bonds were again weak following yesterday's U.K. banking figures, dealers said. At 1500 the FT index was up 3.2 at 469.1.

Government bonds showed losses of up to 1½ points at the longer end with the market particularly concerned over the high level of public sector borrowing, dealers added. The treasury 2½ per cent 199 AF stock dropped from 28 5/8 to 28 1/4 at the close yesterday to 25 1/4 today.

Leading equities were mixed with a little buying at the lower levels tending to boost selected issues, dealers said.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

| Name Company | Par Value | Number Traded | High | Low | Closing Price |
|---|-----------|---------------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Islamic Bank 50% | JD 1,000 | 9,377 | 1,820 | 1,800 | 1,810 |
| Jordan Gulf Bank | JD 1,000 | 6,600 | 1,700 | 1,690 | 1,700 |
| Housing Bank | JD 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,060 | 2,060 | 2,060 |
| Industrial Development Bank | JD 1,000 | 200 | 1,540 | 1,540 | 1,540 |
| Cairo Amman Bank | JD 5,000 | 900 | 14,600 | 14,500 | 14,500 |
| Arab Bank Co. Ltd. | JD 10,000 | 220 | 122,000 | 122,000 | 122,000 |
| Jordan Insurance Co. | JD 1,000 | 700 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| General Insurance Co. (Old) | JD 1,000 | 100 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| General Insurance Co. (New) | JD 1,000 | 300 | 1,450 | 1,440 | 1,450 |
| United Insurance Co. | JD 1,000 | 1,200 | 3,880 | 3,880 | 3,880 |
| Arabian Seas Insurance Co. | JD 5,000 | 300 | 10,800 | 10,800 | 10,800 |
| Jordan Electricity Co. | JD 1,000 | 9,570 | 2,160 | 2,080 | 2,080 |
| Arab International Hotels Co. | JD 1,000 | 2,200 | 0,960 | 0,960 | 0,960 |
| Arab Investment and International Trading Co. | JD 1,000 | 1,000 | 0,880 | 0,880 | 0,880 |
| International Construction and Investments Co. | JD 1,000 | 11,150 | 0,880 | 0,870 | 0,880 |
| Dar Al Sha'b for Press, Publications and Distribution | JD 1,000 | 2,320 | 0,980 | 0,970 | 0,980 |
| Arab Development and Investments Co. | JD 1,000 | 540 | 1,330 | 1,330 | 1,330 |
| Jordan Dairy Co. (New) | JD 1,000 | 3,226 | 1,310 | 1,310 | 1,310 |
| General Mining Co. | JD 1,000 | 1,500 | 1,530 | 1,530 | 1,530 |
| Arab Aluminium Industries Co. | JD 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,270 | 1,270 | 1,270 |
| Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co. | JD 1,000 | 9,906 | 3,480 | 3,480 | 3,480 |
| Dar Al Dawa' Development and Investment Co. | JD 1,000 | 300 | 3,500 | 3,500 | 3,500 |
| Jordan Ceramic Industries Co. | JD 1,000 | 7,250 | 1,290 | 1,270 | 1,270 |
| Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co. | JD 1,000 | 10,264 | 1,460 | 1,450 | 1,460 |
| Jordan Lime and Silicate Bricks Industries Co. | JD 5,000 | 400 | 5,820 | 5,800 | 5,800 |
| Kafila Industrial Co. | JD 5,000 | 150 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co. | JD 10,000 | 25 | 14,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| Jordan Cement Factories Co. | JD 10,000 | 15 | 19,400 | 19,350 | 19,400 |
| Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. | JD 5,000 | 615 | 9,150 | 9,140 | 9,150 |

Total volume of shares traded on Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1980:

JD 200,050

Total number of shares traded: 72,528

Government Development Bonds

| Year of Maturity | Par Value | Number Traded | Volume Traded | High | Low |
|------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|--------|--------|
| 1982 7.5% | JD 5,000 | 20 | 101 | 5,050 | 5,050 |
| 1981 8.75% | JD 10,000 | 416 | 4,160 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

Total volume of bonds traded: JD 4,261

Total number of bonds traded: 436

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FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1980

YOUR DAILY
Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: It could be easy to get involved in a confrontation with an associate over a matter so make a point to avoid all such likelihoods maintaining a pleasant attitude.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Daytime is likely to be difficult except for late afternoon when an interesting person relieves tensions. Express happiness.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be sure not to react too lightly to remarks made by a careless person. Take steps to improve your health and appearance.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Don't become involved in an altercation between two associates and it will blow over. Use care in motion.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Use extra care in whatever work you are involved in today and get excellent results. Sidestep a spendthrift.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Keep busy at important business matters and gain benefits. Your mate may be difficult mood but take this in stride.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be more concerned with home duties than outside affairs today. Follow all regulations that apply to you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Put your finest ideas to work and gain the support of associates. Take no risks travel when it gets dark. Be wise.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Handle monetary matters wisely now and postpone less important affairs until later in the week. Be logical.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Study long-range plans and be patient, since they do not come to fruition quickly. Improve your appearance.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Be sure to obtain data you need from the right sources. The planets are favorable for getting ahead in career matters.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Good day to be a gregarious self. Try to understand the problems of others. Avoid one who is too talkative.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Carry through with side chores in an efficient manner and gain added benefit. Plan the future wisely.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she is endowed with many talents, so be sure to give a good education that could lead to a most successful life. Be patient since your progeny is likely to be impulsive. Don't neglect religious training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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U.S. statements - 'hysterical and provocative'

Moscow eases tension over Polish developments

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (Agencies)—The Soviet Union appeared to be aiming today to ease foreign fears of an intervention in Poland by reaffirming its

belief that the Warsaw leadership could handle the country's political and economic problems.

The only reference to the Polish situation in the central Moscow press was a report from East Berlin saying the East German Communist Party politburo had expressed confidence that Poland itself would overcome the crisis.

The report, by the official TASS news agency, followed a similar one from Prague published in all Soviet newspapers yesterday citing the Czechoslovak leadership as holding identical views.

At the same time Soviet sources in Moscow and a senior Kremlin spokesman with President Leonid Brezhnev in Delhi were describing as hysterical U.S. statements warning that Soviet troops might be sent into Poland.

"The Americans are behaving almost as though they want us to go in and give them an excuse to break off arms limitation talks and take all the other reprisals they are threatening us with," one Soviet source said.

"It also looks as though they would like to use the Polish situation to bring the Western European countries into line on rearmament," the source said.

He described as "provocations" suggestions that Moscow might intervene. Speaking in Delhi today, Mr. Brezhnev blamed the NATO military bloc and its allies for what he called the present exacerbation of the international situation.

He accused the West of trying to upset the world balance of forces and impose its will through military superiority, by inflating military budgets and expanding its military bases.

"It is clear that on such a basis it is impossible to settle conflict situations, to make headway in resolving the problems of arms limitation, to eradicate the vestiges of colonialism and to restructure the world economic order on an equitable basis," he said.

He said the Soviet Union wanted to remove difficulties in bilateral relations with the United States but added: "We believe there is a point in the Indian adage which says you cannot clap with one hand alone."

Mr. Brezhnev today signed a

joint political declaration with Mrs. Gandhi and an economic cooperation agreement. Officials said they would be published tomorrow, together with a new five-year trade accord.

Meanwhile, in a stream of official speeches and newspaper articles clearly intended to reassure the Kremlin, Poland today proclaimed its loyalty to its allies and to communism.

The army's daily newspaper, *Zolnierz Wolnosci*, stressed the military importance of Poland to the Soviet bloc and vowed: "We have been, we are, we will continue to be a lasting link in the socialist community."

The press reported without comment that the United States was deploying AWACS aircraft—flying radar and command posts—to monitor Soviet troop movements around the Polish border.

The planes, will be able to see some distance into Warsaw Pact territory without leaving western air space.

A U.S. statement described the deployment of the planes as part of a continuing programme of familiarisation for AWACS crews in the European theatre.

There was no sign of heightened tension in Warsaw, where officials confidently predict that Poland will resolve its crisis alone.

Across Poland's western frontier, a 10-day restriction barring western visitors from adjacent areas of East Germany lapsed today without being extended by the Soviet high command.

The restrictions, affecting two strips of territory each 50 kilometres wide, meant westerners were barred from the entire border zone, since remaining areas are permanently oil limits.

Paramilitary civil guards lined the road as he drove from the airport to the headquarters of the autonomous government here for talks with Basque Premier Carlos Garaioa on the transfer of power to the region.

The two men were also discussing the economic crisis affecting the industrialised Basque country.

The Basque government is disappointed that it has not yet been granted the right to set up its own police force and raise its own taxes.

Tight security in force for Suarez' Basque visit

VITORIA, Spain, Dec. 10 (R)—Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez yesterday began his first



Adolfo Suarez

official visit to the troubled Basque country yesterday protected by heavy security from a possible attack by separatist guerrillas.

Soviet spacemen return

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (R)—Three Soviet cosmonauts were expected to return to earth today after completing a two-week mission of repair work aboard the Salyut 6 space laboratory, the official Soviet news agency TASS said yesterday.

TASS said Mr. Leonid Fizin, Mr. Oleg Makarov and Mr. Genadiy Strekalov had completed repairs to the space station and were checking their Soyuz T-3 craft, which blasted off from the

Baikonur space centre in Soviet central Asia on Nov. 27.

The Soyuz T-3 crew, the 13th team aboard the laboratory, will report to space officials who will decide whether Salyut 6, which was originally built to serve for 18 months, is capable of supporting further missions.

The Soviet Union's last three-man space flight nine years ago ended in disaster when all three crew members died during re-entry.

Lech Walesa: the man behind the headlines

By Robert H. Reid

GDANSK—A half dozen people sit at a small table, sipping tea and chatting in three languages. Small children romp over furniture, while a harried woman barks at her husband.

Mr. Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's independent trade union movement, has invited several foreign reporters and advisers to share breakfast in his 80-square metre apartment.

Never mind that the guests speak no common language, or that he neglected to tell his wife they were coming.

"It's like this many days," muttered Mrs. Walesa as she surveyed the confusion. "And they never clean up."

With a small child clinging to her neck, she turns to her husband and snaps: "There is a Polish reporter here. Why don't you talk to the Polish press? You only have time for the foreign press."

Six months ago, Mr. Walesa was an unemployed electrician, living off the charity of his friends in a tiny flat with his wife and six children.

Today, he is a world figure, pursued by reporters, received by the Communist Party chief and cheered by millions of Poles. His mischievous, elfin face, dominated by a huge moustache, has been published on the covers of magazines around the world.

He has moved to a more spacious

apartment in a massive forest of concrete housing blocks on what used to be an airfield. The union picked up the tab for the quarters.

The dazzling transformation, however, has not been without its price. Mr. Walesa says he rarely has time for his family and spends up to 12 hours a day on union work.

He rarely misses an opportunity to tell people he will leave his post and return to the shipyards as an electrician once the union is fully organised.

"I am tired and my health is not good," he told a recent rally. "I will be ready to give up union work and return to my job."

A day with Mr. Walesa leaves no doubt why he is tired. The waiting room of his office on the fourth floor of a former hotel is jammed with well-wishers, emissaries from local chapters and delegations of workers who want to affiliate.

At union meetings, Mr. Walesa answers questions and gives instructions in a rapid, staccato style, mixing sarcasm, humour and appeals to patriotism.

When he considers a question foolish, he lapses into a sarcastic

form of rural Polish, addressing the questioner as if he were a small child.

At a meeting in Szczecin, a woman delegate suggested that the union should state clearly in its bye-laws the conditions under which it would call strikes.

"Well my dear, we certainly aren't going to strike over handkerchiefs," Mr. Walesa replied.

Mr. Walesa uses his sarcastic sense of humour as a tonic to keep himself going under the strain of his position. He seems to enjoy giving flippant or absurd answers to people, including foreign reporters, and then chuckling as they furiously scribble down his every word.

How was your meeting, Mr. Walesa? "Fine."

How do you expect the talks to move? "Forward."

His penchant for the put-on has led to quotes in the foreign press which make Mr. Walesa appear and intemperate and foolish man. Soon after the summer strikes, he told a foreign radio interviewer that if the Polish system did not function, "we will get a new one."

He was quoted by a West German magazine as saying his union would ask foreign experts to come to Poland and if they did not solve problems here, workers would strike against them too.

Associates say the glib manner belies a shrewd and realistic character.

"I know that sometimes I make jokes and you think I do not care,"

Lennon's killer sent for psychiatric tests

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (Agencies)—Hospital officials kept a suicide watch today on the "devout Beatle fan" charged with gunning down John Lennon, as the vigil by fans of the ex-Beatle in front of his Manhattan apartment appeared to be ending.

Mr. Mark David Chapman was sent to Bellevue Hospital for psychiatric observation. He entered no plea to a second-degree murder charge in a Manhattan court. This trial will open on Jan. 6 after doctors have ruled on his mental condition. The defence lawyer warned that Mr. Chapman had twice attempted suicide, and had been placed in mental hospitals both times.

Meanwhile, Yoko Ono, Lennon's wife, announced late yesterday there will be no funeral.

A statement released through the Spirit Foundation, an organisation set up by Lennon, read:

"There is no funeral for John. Later in the week, we will set a time for a silent vigil to pray for his soul. We invite you to participate from wherever you are at the time. We thank you for many flowers sent to John. But in the future please consider sending donations to the Spirit Foundation Inc. which is John's personal charitable foundation. He would have appreciated it very much. John loved the human race. Please pray for him. Love, Yoko and Sean, Dec. 9, 1980, New York City."

John Lennon was also remembered in his native city of Liverpool, England today as "a man of peace" struck down by a senseless act of violence.

The Rector of Liverpool, the Rev. Donald Gray, led prayers for the slain rock music hero saying that "John Lennon would want us to remember him as a man of peace. He used his gift of music-making to speak of peace and the universal brotherhood," Rev. Gray told the congregation.

Large turnout reported in Ugandan election

KAMPALA, Dec. 10 (R)—Voters queued at polling stations today as Uganda held its first parliamentary election for 18 years.

Officials said everything was going well and Radio Uganda broadcast reports from up-country areas saying there was a big turnout of voters.

Leaders of the four political parties, the Uganda People's Congress (UPC), the Democratic Party (DP), the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) and the Conservative Party (CP) made final appeals to Ugandans to vote.

The UPC, led by former president Milton Obote, is regarded as most likely to win. It already has 17 seats, where its candidates were returned unopposed. There will be 126 elected seats in the new parliament.

Tanzania, which still has about 10,000 troops in Uganda, indicated today that it believed the elections would be fair. An editorial in the government-controlled *Daily News* said the ruling military commission had given assurances that the voting would be conducted freely and fairly.

"Since the liberation of the country from dictatorship, there have been attempts to discredit the good intentions of the caretaker governments formed prior to the elections," it said.

A senior Tanzanian government official told Reuters it had been made abundantly clear that Tanzania wanted to get out of Uganda as soon as possible and when an elected government was installed discussions could begin about final troop withdrawals.

Quake victims' emergency housing only temporary, stresses general

POTENZA, Italy, Dec. 10 (R)—

A general directing earthquake relief in southern Italy, which was shaken by more tremors yesterday, ordered that temporary housing for the homeless be designed for eventual use as income-producing tourist villages.

One tremor caused slight damage in the town of Vibo Valentia, well to the south of the area of the devastating Nov. 23 earthquake, police said.

Army Gen. Vittorio Bernard, relief chief of Potenza province, issued his directive as large air force Chinook helicopters flew through high winds with caravans which they lowered onto remote country farms for emergency housing.

He ordered that cheaper prefabricated buildings should be used mainly for public services like post offices and should not make up more than one-tenth of



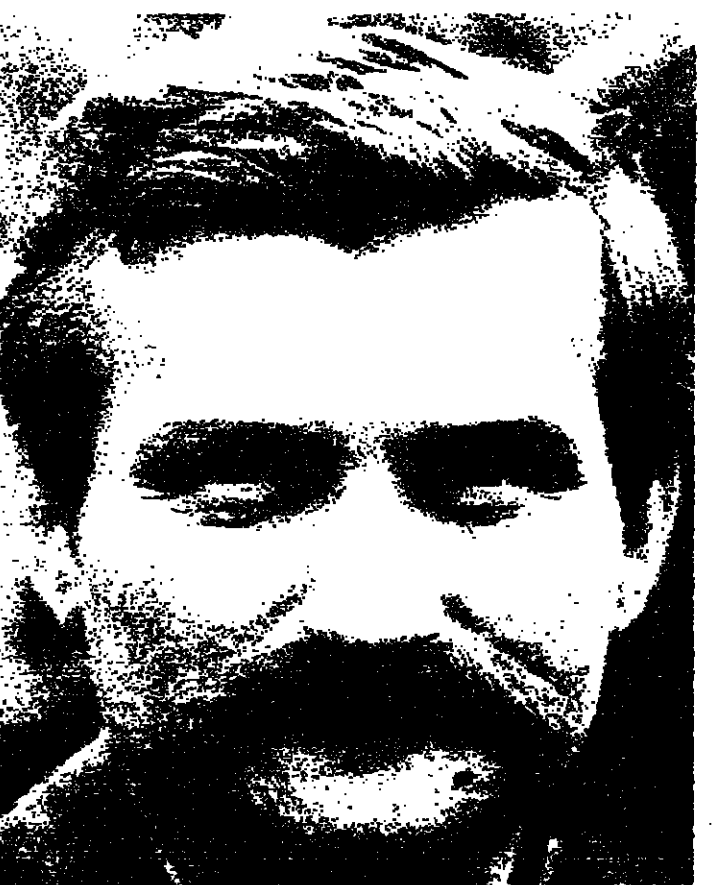
A priest celebrates mass at a makeshift altar in one of the refugee camps for the victims of last month's Italian earthquake (AP wirephoto)

homes for resettled families.

His directive was aimed at avoiding a repetition of what happened after the 1968 Sicilian earthquake when scores of prefabricated buildings for the homeless became their permanent dwellings.

Mr. Walesa told a union meeting in Szczecin. "But I have so many important things to do all day that sometimes I need to relax."

ASSOCIATED PRESS



Lech Walesa

24 opponents of Zia regime face secret military trial

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Dec. 10 (R)—A military court has begun a secret trial of 24 opponents of Pakistan's military gov-

ernment including a son of the prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was involved in the case reported

They are charged with subversion, sabotage, and attempting to wage war against Pakistan.

Only half the accused have been detained and Mr. Bhutto's son, Murtaza Bhutto, and 11 others are being tried in absentia.

The charges stem from the government's allegation that Mr. Murtaza Bhutto organised a one-day military training session for a group of Pakistani students in Afghanistan last year.

They were said to have been

given code names and targets in Pakistan to attack the lawyers said.

The 12 students in court have denied the charges, but the lawyers said some of them were alleged to have made statements describing a trip to Kabul last year where they met Mr. Murtaza Bhutto and two student leaders of the former prime minister's banned Pakistan People's Party.

They were arrested in August last year after Soviet-made weapons were discovered in the

house of one of the accused

lawyers said.

The trial began before a military court in Peshawar 3 and was continuing, they said.

The offence of wage against Pakistan carries a sentence. The other charges like imprisonment.

Mr. Murtaza Bhutto was toppled by Pakistan's ruler Gen. Zia Ul-Haq in a less coup in July 1977.

Portuguese party leadership crisis threatening fragile coalition unit

LISBON, Dec. 10 (R)—Portugal's caretaker Prime Minister, Diogo Freitas do Amaral, said tonight that he would stick by his pre-election promise not to participate in any new government under Gen. Eanes.

The 39-year-old law professor, who served as deputy prime minister and foreign minister under the late Mr. Sa Carneiro, made his announcement after handing in the government's formal resignation to President Eanes.

He said he hoped that a new government could be formed within three to four weeks.

The Social Democratic Party, Portugal's largest, dominated the right-wing coalition government which resigned and, with the help of its allies, comfortably controls parliament.

According to the constitution, President Eanes must choose a new prime minister.

The Social Democratic Party said it would choose a new leader and a candidate for the premiership at a meeting of its national council on Saturday.

But Social Democrat leaders are now talking of the possibility that the party's president and its candidate for prime minister might not be the same man.

Sources say the Interior Minister, Eurico de Melo, and the head of the Azores regional government, Mr. Joao Mota Amaral, are being mentioned as the most likely successors to Prime Minister Sa Carneiro.

President Eanes, who was re-elected mainly with left-wing support, has promised not to oppose the right-wing coalition's efforts to form a new government.

The unity of the coalition, however, is being strained by the leadership crisis.

The late prime minister's personal dynamism provided a catalyst for the coalition and suppressed factional disputes within his own party, but he left no obvious successor.

Social Democrat leaders say the functions of the party president and head of government might be split if no candidate emerged with

sufficient stature to perform both tasks.

If the coalition were to fail in its quest for a new leader, politicians

think Gen. Eanes would arrange a marriage of convenience with the Socialists.

Havana embassy seized

BELGRADE, Dec. 10 (AP)—Cuban security forces captured about 10 armed Cubans who invaded the Vatican embassy in Havana today seeking political asylum, but a Cuban employee the embassy was killed, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug news from Havana.

The Agency said the invaders took four priests and the Cuban employee captive. It said security forces used tear gas to end the takeover and that one Cuban employee was killed when they occupied the embassy opened fire.

It said Cuban authorities described the takeover as the "anti-social elements" and said that the Cuban government would "tolerate any blackmail or efforts for gaining departure from country by way of incursions into diplomatic representation."

Tekere verdict heightens Zimbabwe racial tensions

SALISBURY, Dec. 10 (R)—The acquittal on a murder charge of Manpower Planning Minister Edgar Tekere has heightened tensions between Zimbabwe's blacks and whites, political sources today.

Mr. Tekere, the hardline number three in Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF party (Zimbabwe African National Patriotic Front), was freed by the high court yesterday under anti-terrorism law that shielded him from prosecution for the death of a white farm manager.

"Now the whites know their place," was a typical comment an African office worker after Mr. Tekere and seven of his guards charged with him left the high court as heroes, surrounded by jubilant supporters.

"It's disgusting. It's a licence to kill," said a white security guard highlighting the opposing perspectives of Zimbabwe's races.

One of the minority black Ndebele people led by Home Affairs Minister Joshua Nkomo said: "There's no justice."

The high court produced a split verdict yesterday, the white judge being the only one among three court officials to dissent from the verdict, saying that in his view Mr. Tekere and one of his bodyguards were guilty.

But the assessors, one coloured (mixed race) and one black, ruled Judge John Pitman and said that Mr. Tekere and all seven bodyguards were protected by the 1975 Indemnity and Compensation Act when farm manager Gerald Adams, 68, was shot, homestead last August.

The law was framed by the old white Rhodesian leaders to protect its members from prosecution for acts committed during seven-year bush war against the Patriotic Front guerrillas, whose leaders was Mr. Tekere.

The problems confronting Mr. Mugabe following the centre on the linked issues of his ability to rein in hardline lieutenants like Mr. Tekere and thereby prevent an exodus of whites.

Pakistan offers talks with India on averting regional arms race

ISLAMABAD, Dec. 10 (R)—Pakistan has offered talks with India on averting an arms race on the subcontinent in a major policy statement on relations between the two countries.

The statement by Foreign Minister Agha Shahi coincides with the visit of Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd to Islamabad and that of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to New Delhi, reflecting the traditional rivals' different leanings in world politics.

Mr. Shahi said Pakistan was not in an arms race, conventional or nuclear with India or any other country, but added: "We would welcome talks with India for mutual assurances on this score and for the consideration of other confidence-building measures."

The statement said Pakistan would seek to strengthen and maintain its present peaceful relations with India, but the Pakistani military government would take all necessary steps to safeguard its

security.

Mr. Shahi said the Indian government had been making base-

"Islamic" nuclear bomb.

Religious differences between Muslim Pakistan and Hindu India were at the base of the sept of the two countries after independence from Britain in 1947.

Mr. Shahi, pointing out India had signed a \$1.6 billion arms deal with Moscow, hoped that what he called "statements" from India of a "military threat" were not made with the visit of Mr. Brezhnev in view.

He said, however, that the Soviet military government taken note of an assurance the Soviet ambassador in Islamabad, Vitaly Smirnov, Mr. Brezhnev's visit to India not directed against any country.

Pakistan has been suspicious of India's relations with the Union ever since Moscow's friendship treaty with Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1971, and several months before the Pakistan war over Bangladesh.

less allegations that Pakistan was undertaking a major rearmament programme and building an

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